THIRD DAY.

The New York City Temperance Alliance. On Monday evening the anniversary meeting of this Society was held at Metropolitan Hall. The attendance was numerous, but the ladies outnumbered the other sex. Copies of The Alliance or The Advocate of the Maine Law, and The Ladies' Ad-vocate of the Ninth Ward Temperance Alliances, were scattered all over the Hall. The meeting was eafled to order by Rev. Mr. West, who briefly addressed the assemblage, exhorting them to put their trust in God to help them in this great movement. He alone was able to make it triumphant. It was a cause which restored lost husbands to their wives, and a work upon which God would smile. The reverend gentleman concluded by offering a prayer for the blessing of God upon the Alliance.

The Gorresponding Secretary, Mr. WARREN, then read the resolutions, as follows:-

Resolved. That in the general course of events, since the fornation of this alliance, we have increased conviction of the propricty and necessity of those great objects of pursuit specified in the constitution, viz.: the enactment and execution of laws entirely prohibiting the sale of intexicating drinks, and the nomination and election to all legislative and executive offices, of such men as shall be known, by pledge or otherwise, to be in favor of such laws.

shall be known, by pledge or otherwise, to be in favor of such laws.

Resolved, That although the Legislature has again refused to hear the voice of a suffering people, and enact a temperance law, yet we are neither defeated nor discouraged; but in view of the fact that at this, the first vote ever taken in this State on the prohibition of the liquor traffic, the Assembly would have been equally divided, but for the fifteen members from this city, who voted against the bill, we have great reason to thank God, take courage, and press on in full confidence that next year we shall have the law we want.

Resolved, That the Members of Assembly from this city, who voted against the temperance law, acted in oposition to the best interests of the people of this city, an some of them against the good faith they owed to the friends of temperance, by whose nomination and votes they were elected.

Resolved, That those legislators from other parts of the State, who voted and acted in favor of a temperance

they were elected.

Resolved, That those legislators from other parts of the State, who voted and acted in favor of a temperance law, without attempting to exclude the city of New York from its operations, deserve to be gratefully remembered, not only by their constituents, but by the whole community, and especially by the people of this city.

Resolved, That as fifty-four members of Assembly expressed themselves, by vote or otherwise, in favor of the temperance law, and only eleven more are wanted to constitute a majority, we do hereby pledge this city to the rest of the State, that we will return to the next Assembly a sufficient number of true temperance men to be our full proportion of the changes necessary to secure the enastment of the law at the next trial.

Resolved, That the successful operations of the present temperance law in Maine, the enactment of the same law in Minnesota, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, give cheering indications of the rapid spread of true principles, and that the happy day is not far distant when laws fully equivalent to the Maine law will be adopted and executed in all the States of this Union.

Resolved, That although the Grand Jury of this city and county entirely overstepped the bounds of their duty in all they said about "Quixotic enactments that cannot be enforced," we yet thank them for returning bills of indictment against some sixty or more persons for selling liquor without tleense; and that the people have now a right to expect and demand from the District Attorney, to whom this matter is entrusted, that these several indictments be prosecuted to conviction without delay.

Resolved, That as the Grand Jury have made a presentment to the Court of General Sessions, that the Commissioners of Excise have been in the habit of granting

Resolved, That as the Grand Jury have made a pre-meanment to the Court of General Sessions, that the Com-missioners of Excise have been in the habit of granting licenses and permits to sell liquor in direct violation of law, if the present Commissioners of Excise shall con-tinue any of these llegal practices, it will be the duty of the District Attorney, the Recorder of the city, and all other magistrates who have authority to act in such ca-ses, to take immediate steps for their indictment and pro-secution according to law for such misdemeanors.

After reading the resolutions, he said he hoped that the sentiments contained in the resolutions would meet with a hearty response in the hearts of those assembled here this evening. He then lauded Mr. Snow as being one of their number, and a strong one too. He then adverted to a recent stabbing case, saying that rum was the cause. He hoped that, before next winter, they would be able to send up to Albany three members at least. Look at Rhode Island. "Dear little Rody" had at last come up to the scratch. (Laughter.) Not only has the law passed in that State, but Gov. Allen said that the law can be executed in Newport, and i must be executed. He was glad to see that th Grand Jury in this city had taken up the violation of the laws that already existed here in reference t milicensed grog shops.

unlicensed grog shops.

The Secretary then introduced Horace Greeley The SECRETARY then introduced HORACE GREELEY to the meeting, as the great friend of temperance.

Mr. GREELEY came forward and was greeted with loud applause by the meeting. He said it is now only six months since we began this great movement. Some time ago we asked several persons if they would vote for the Maine law, and they said "yes," and as a matter of course we supported them, and they betrayed us. Perhaps we were unwise in trusting them; but we learned something by it. He then touched upon Rhode Island, and said that although the contending forces were nearly equal, temperance carried the day, and this was another triumph over the grog sellers. If the money spent ple who went to Rhode Island for the sur by people who went to Rhode Island for the summer months, was spent in something more useful, it would be of great benefit to the State. Minnesota was another victory, and, although the population was small, still the State was very large, and promised to be a thriving one. When the day of the election came, the ladies of St. Paul prepared a supper to cefebrate the victory, so confident were they of success. In Massachusetts the Maine law would become a law also, if the people agreed to it. He ventured to say that there was no man in Massachusetts who would say that the Maine law would be out down by the people next year. In our State chusetts who would say that the Maine law would be put down by the people next year. In our State how many examples had we of the effects of intemperance. In our own city, how many hundreds had been killed by rum! And how frightful were the taxes in consequence of it. Grogshops had more influence over the police and the Alderman, than the police and the Alderman had over the grogshops had for the police and the Alderman had over the grogshops had been all the following the police and the Alderman had over the grogshops had been all the following the police and the Alderman had over the grogshops had been all the following the police and the Alderman had over the grogshops had been all the following the property when the present of the property of the people of t shops. (Laughter.) When the meeting was over he hoped that they would resolve in their minds not to give up the grand cause. Nov. Mr. Corney then came forward, and made a

Rev. Mr. Corney then came forward, and made a long speech. He began by saying that the cause of temperance had enlisted in her ranks some of the most talented men of the country; and the pulpit also had been preaching in favor of the eause. Like the star in the East, which was the hope of the Jews, so the Maine law was the star by which they were to be guided to salvation from intemperance. There had been several remarks in papers about the temperance movement being a humbug, and that the whole thing was a miserable failure. The facts, however, were otherwise. Look at all the evils of this fearful vice—look, for instance, at the boy who was killed the other day by a flend in human form, and brought home a corpse to his mother. He then read an article from the New York Times on temperance, which commented on the evils of intemperance, which commented on the evils of intemperance. Within the last two weeks five murders were committed in this city, caused by intemperance. He then told some aneedotes, which made the audience laugh, and concluded amidst much

applause. would be taken, which was the signal for a great many to run out. He said the treasury was empty, and not a dollar remained. They wanted money to publish their organs, the Alliance and the

The reporter could not learn the amount of money ellected, but it was very small. The faceting then

The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery

Society.
Yesterday afternoon, at half past three o'clock, the anniversary of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was held at the Tabernacle. The building was well filled, but seven-eighths of the audience were ladies. The ladies and gentlemen of color were not very numerous, and were confined for the most part to one or two back corners, with the exception of the orators, who occupied the plat-

small proportion to the white spirits, blue spirits, Mr. ARTHUR TAPPAN, presided.

Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN, Secretary, read the address and resolutions as follows :--ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERI-

form. Altogether, the black spirits bore but a very

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Committee begin by narrating their labors the past year naming the publications they have issued the conventions attended by the Corresponding Secretary, his correspondence, their Anti-Slavery Depository and Reading Room, &c. They particularly mention works written by a native of a slave State, and widely circulated there and in the free States, entitled "The Wrongs of American Slavery exposed by the light of the Bible and of Facis, with a Remedy," "The Sinfalness of Slaveholding," and "Non-Fellowship with Slaveholders the Duty of Christians," and remark that, in pertions of the free States, moral darkness prevails on the subject of American Slavery, some portions of the Bible, and the duty of Christians, almost to as great an extent as in the slave States themselves. Allusion is made to the large issues of the papers called the **Javerican Missionary* and the National Era, both founded by the friends and officers of this society; and also to the agent in New Mexico, who is laboring 40 promote the anti-slavery cause, and other moral enter-

spring to the descriptory deal boards of the present side to the country and boards of the Service part of the country of the Private and Present Authority Country for the Private and Present Authority Country for the Private and Present Authority Country for the Private and Private Authority Country for the Pr

bic, and it is asserted that no people on earth ever made greater progress in the same length of time. The measures proposed by the Portuguese government, and by Brazil, for the suppression of the slave trade and slavery are favorably noticed. The recent lamented death of Isaach T. Hopper is appropriately mentioned. An address, lately issued, signed by several highly respectable individuals, from different parts of the country, approving the principles and commending the Society to the liberal support of the community, is alluded to. The report concludes with an eloquent and graphic description by Lord Morpeth, of the evils of slavery in this country, its contaminating and ruinous influence, of its being a "byword and a jest upon the name of freedom"—and from such a plague-spot they hope it may be the devout aspiration of every patriot and Christian in the land—Good Lord, deliver us;

Lord, deliver us:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That American slavery developes cumulative evidence of its sinfulness, its hostility to the peace, union, and prosperity of the country, its disastrous influence upon the religion, social order, literature, and renown of the nation; and, therefore, all who uphold or approve it, uphold or approve a system inimical to the welfare of man and hateful in the sight of God.

2. That the continuance of slavery at this day, in this republic, with the number of slaves augmented from half a million to three millions—when our fathers in obtaining their own freedom solemnly declared to the world that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" and added, with the solemnity of an eath, for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor"—is a reproach to the memory of the revolutionary patriots, a mockery of democratic repulbicanism, and an insult to the Ruler of Nations.

3. That nearly allied to slavery, in meanness and turpitude, is the spirit of caste, under the influence of which our colored fellow citizens are debarred an equality with other citizens before the law, and the opportunity of rising in the community according to their talents, industry, and moral character; a spirit the more reprehensible as we invite to these shores, and admit to all the occupations of society, immigrants of every complexion, condition and religion from the old world, many of whom possess less Anglo-Saxon blood than do our proscribed fellow countrymen.

4. That whereas, the Fugitive Slave act is, in the opin-

and religion from the old world, many of whom possess less Anglo-Saxon blood than do our proseribed fellow countrymen.

4. That whereas, the Fugitive Slave act is, in the opinion of Chief Justice Hornblower and other eminent jurists, unconstitutional, and, according to the first opinion of Daniel Webster, enacted in opposition to the "plain import" of that instrument—and whereas, it not only authorizes seizure without process, trial without a jury, consignment to Southern prison houses upon exparit testimony, without opportunity of defence, but punishes humanity as a crime, and can be enforced only by outraging all the charities of life and the great principles of the common law—it is a "Bill of Abominations," and its authors, advocates, and enforcers deserve the severest condemnation, while the act itself should be everywhere disobeyed and execrated.

5. That while we would throw no obstacle in the way of our colored citizens emigrating to Sierra Leone, Liberia, California, the West Indies, Canada, or any other portion of the globe, as their enterprise business, or inclination may lead them, in common with other citizens; and while we will aid them in the accomplishment of their own wishes, we will ever discountenance and oppose all schemes, whether devised by State or National governments or colonization societies, of coercive expatriation, and all efforts to place the people of color in such positions that, as a choice of evils, they will consent to leave the land of their birth and their chosen residence.

6. That we deeply sympathize with our colored brethren throughout the whole land, bond and free, in the peculiar circumstances of trial in which they are placed by the cupidity, tyranny, and contempt of large portions of the people of this country; and that we solemnly pledge to them our best efforts to vindicate their rights, and to redress their wrongs, while we exhort them to place implicit confidence in the premises of Him who has declared, that he is no respecter of persons, that he is the field of t

of the oppresser.
7. That, while we honor those legislators and ministers

declared, that he is no respecter of persons, that he is the God of the oppressed, and that he will break the rod of the oppresser.

7. That, while we honor those tegislators and ministers who have been true to freedom, we believe that the political and ecclesiastical partisans who have proved recreant to the cause of liberty and humanity, have forfeited all just claim to the confidence of the people, and that no reasonable expectation can be indulged in the prevalence and success of republican or Christian institutions, until our citizens carry out the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount.

8. That we call upon the women of this country for their persuasive influence in the great work of emancipating their sex from the degredation and miseries of slavery, and for their effective aid in the cause of universal liberty reminding them that it was Elizabeth Heyrick who demonstrated to Wiberforce the duty and safety of immediate emancipation; and that, in the recent work of Harriett Beecher Stowe, we have a portaiture of American slavery that is read by tens of thousands, causing very many of them to weep, and pray, and resolve, that they will strive, while life shall last, for its overthrow and annihilation.

9. That the example of the humane and disinterested advocates of freedom, among the editorial and literary corps, is a just rebuke to the subservient individuals and societies who have meanly expurgated their own works, or the works of others, of all sentiments denunciatory of slavery, lest they should be denounced by slaveholders and their apologists.

10. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the friends of the oppressed in Canada, for acting the part of good Samaritans toward the unhappy subjects of oppression who have field to them for refuge, and to the friends of the oppressed in Canada, the West Indies and elsewhere, who have strengthened the hands of American abolitionists; and that we entreat hem, while they deservedly rebuke their own countr bring the whole nation to speedy repentance...our trust for victory being in God, through whom truth, justice reason, and humanity, must and will gloriously triumph

Mr. Tappan stated, in reference to the work of Harriet Beecher Stowe, referred to in the eighth resolution, that when he was coming to the meeting to-day, a bookseller put into his hand an extract from a letter which stated that the fiftieth thousand of this book was now being printed; a sale without example in the history of bookselling. Yesterday a Vice President of the Union Safety Committee told him that he thought this book would be the death of their organization. (Laughter.)

The address and resolutions were then put from the chair and adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Culver then came forward, and after an introductory remark said:—The questions broached in these resolutions have been forbidden, although it is perfectly right and constitutional to talk on one side about the extreme and great interests of the Union, while in talking on the other side we shall be denounced, and held up as agitators, for the part we take on this occasion. We shall be told that this question has been settled, and that there is a finality about slavery; hence any man who talks about it is considered as an enemy to the Union; and we find that men talk now as Millard Fillmore talked thirteen years ago on polities, and as Webster talked four years ago; and now if we talk as they did, why we are denounced as agitators and enemies to the Union, as disunionists. I should like to inquire what men mean when they say it is an injustice, and becomes an offence, and a violation of a good man's duty, to talk upen this, subject; and by whom?—by a minority in Congress. I know well that about one-third of this minority are under the influence of strong drink. (Laughter.) Be quite easy; I speak deliberately: I know something about the operations in the White House. This question was attempted to be adjusted by 109 out of 231; and because they say it is settled, we are to hold hands off Now, by whom were these measures written, and by whem is a check to be placed upon all kinds of legislation? Did you ever know a simple act of Congress so sacred that no Congress was competent to alter it? I remember, a few years ago, when the agitation on the subject of re-chartering the Bank of the United States was rife. in 1832 and 1836, the whole country and both houses of Congress were agitated. They passed the act for re-chartering the bank, and General Jackson vetoed it; and when parties changed, and General Harrison came in, the first act of the whigs was to pass an act rechartering the bank, and General Jackson vetoed it; and when parties

ing outside a grocery (haughter), and since that time cannot get himself to face the music of that time. Yes, thirty-three me were "found missing" on that occasion, (laughter)—there was only the man from Otsego county who roted for that infamous law, and since that his constituents have auspended him between heaven and carth. (Laughter.) New party lines are being drawn. Henry Clay has expressed his views; and Mr. Cobb has been introducing a new idea, that no man should have his considence who did not adopt that new creed—simprising one and all the measures of the compromise. I would not take my stand upon one point. I look at the claim of right and justice; and I regard it also as a political matter of some weight. I speak fee; and no man ever gained by touching or making war with me. (A laugh.) I have my own opinion upon this matter. Who will insist that the compromise is suited to this state of things? Go to your statute book for four years past—not the newspapers, but to your statute book—and there you will find recorded for four consecutive years, the logislative results of New York, speaking in a majority on all questions. We had for representatives in the Scante at that time, two men, Dickinson and William H. Seward—one of these men stood up and did all the voting, and steed on the ground where his party had placed him—where nineteen-twentieths of the people had placed him—in an approved position; and when the voting time came, he voted in accordance with these resolutions. (Loud cheers.) Referring to the Compromise measures, Henry Clay told us the Southern people ought not to complain, for it was all for their benefit. I ask your attention to what the North got—why, don't you know they got slave trade abolished in the District of Columbia? It was all for their benefit and the property of the control of the compromise was that? We got another place. California was the Thirty-first State admitted into the Union; was there anything said about that? What kind of Compromise was that? We got another place. Cal as if she had been hunted with hounds, and all because her mother's mother was a slave. Is there a man who can justify that? It is piracy and kidnapping of the highest degree. It is a law that runs counter to all good feelings. We have our deties to perform, and will maintain them. (Cheers.) The honorable gentleman closed his harangue by asking how the men who were in favor of this cruel system would stand at the judgment day, before the tribunal of the Most High; and was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.

Iribinal of the Most High; and was loadly cheered on resuming his seat.

Rev. J. C. RAYMON, a blind colored minister of a colored Baptist church in this city, next addressed the meeting. He felt somewhat diffident to speak, after the honorable gentleman who had just addressed them is the a loc was a colored between the present. The resolutions were of wast importance to his colored brethren. He could not read them, and he had to trust to oblivious memory. There was one thing in the third resolution which he remembered—it was that caste was shin to slavery. They were, indeed, kindred—not cousins, but sisters. Caste was the greatest enemy to the negro race. It began very early. Moses, while in the land of Midiam, selected a woman who was not very white, and she was cannot be a subject to the search of the content of the c

alavery movement. It was Napoleon who said that he could manage every description of persons except the truly religious man. The politicians, therefore, could not understand how it was that persons could not understand how it was that persons could not understand how it was that persons could religious persons of indolence and conservatism. But finaticism was not the provailing sentiment—it was a religious feeling, and because Christ was the living God. Therefore it was that, as long as slavery existed in the country, agitation would exist. All true liberty was from religion. Liberty was not the mere freedom of an animal, but of a social, intellectual, moral, and religious being. This is the large and true idea of liberty, and where it is not, liberty goes on cratches. This is the cause of the difference between Europe and this country in reference to liberty. Our fathers were intensely religious—religion was their very vitals. But in Europe whole masses of the people were open and avowed infulels, having shaken off Christianity altogether. Hence, there were only paroxysms for liberty, but no steady, persevering resolve. Of the nations of Europe, Hungary was the most likely to acquire freedom, because she was the most religious. He was before the age in this country, as a religious politician—perhaps only equal to it in his own. His great principles of political Christianity neither the pulpit, nor the press, nor the people of this country could accept or understand. The day will come when it will be found that Kossuth is right, and thatchurch founding America is wrong, because she does not understand the religion she professes and teaches. It is essentially a religious question. It is not possible that black men can develope into Christian men, as God intended them, while held in bondange; for though there are individual exceptions, you cannot convert them as a people. They are three millions and a half, and the effect of the gospel Now this is found of the first principles, in keeping the slaves in darkness,

noon the funeral of the late Mr. Hopper, the philar thropist, would take place at the Tabernacle.

American and Foreign Christian Union.

The third anniversary of this society was held at the Tabernacle yesterday morning. The meeting was well attended. Three-fourths of the audience were ladies. The proceedings were opened with a hymn sung by the congregation, after which there was reading of the Scriptures, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. BACON, of New Haven.

The Rev. Dr. FAIRCHILD then read the Trea

surer's report for the past year, as follows :-

Salmen, May 1, 1831, 8906 02. Amount received by the members, &c. &c. \$43,816 09; amount received from legacy fund, \$6,098 64; amount received from publications, \$6,028 27—total receipts for the year, \$50,449 91. Amount appropriated for miscionary lator at home and stations, reats, &c. \$43,816 09; amount paid for salaries, secretaries, and agents, \$6,032 23; amount paid for publicibility books, magazine, Miscions Halt, and Miscionary Indianates, and sent salaries, secretaries, and agents, \$6,032 23; amount paid for publicibility books, magazine, Miscions Halt, and Miscionary Indianates, \$10,000 and publicibility books, magazine, Miscions Halt, for reat of office, clerk hire, pessages, and incidentals, \$2,325, for pratitions distribution, \$400 00; amount paid for rent of office, clerk hire, pessages, and incidentals, \$2,325, for pratitions of the Beard in anticipation of assets, \$6,050 61 have been in the last annual report as advanced by the members of the Beard in anticipation of assets, \$6,050 61 have been in the hands of the Treasurer Anticopy and the salaries of the

and the other at Reme, as chaplain in connection with the American embassy. The number of the missionaries supported by this society, in foreign lands, last year, was about twenty-five—making the whole number of its laborers, at heme and abroad more than one hundred and ten.

Reverend Dr. Barro then said—In meeting the society on this the third anniversary of its formation, the board felt it to be an imperative duty to commence the statement of their proceedings with the humble and sincere recognition of the Divine favor as the source of all true success. The receipts of the society, from ordinary sources, were greater last year than the preceding by over five thousand dollars, a fact which shows that the work in which we are engaged ist, brough God's blessing, receiving increasing favor in the churches. He then alluded to the vast increase of immigration which is setting into this country from Europe. Who, said he, does not see that this vast influx of people, possessing habits and principles different from us, must in time, by no means remote, have a powerful influence upon all our most important interests? But let us look at the pertion of this foreign population with which our society has to do. There is abundant evidence, of an unmistakable character, that the Papal population is fearfully increasing among us, derived chiefly from Ireland and Germany. Archibishop Hughes estimates the present Roman Catholic population of the United States at three millions, if the ratio of increase continues to be what it has been of late. And what will be the influence upon the destinies of this nation, of having such a large body growing up in our midst, who will, for the most part, blindly follow the dictates of their pricests, and deposit in the ballot-box their hundreds of thousands of votes, unopened, just as they received them? What a tempation this presents to ambitions, unscrupulous policiens to descend into the market, and bid for those votes. And are there not men among us who are capable of doing this?

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capable of doing this?

The following resolution was then moved, and adopted:—

Recolved. That the prosperity of the society's missions in Papal countries abroad, and among Papists at home, may be properly interpreted as an encouraging testimony of tiod's bleesing upon it, and should call for the co-operation of all evangelieal Christians, as affording a manifestation of the essential unity of Protestants, not merely in their batted of Rome, but in love and service of truth.

Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, of BrooklyD, next addressed the meeting. He said that the Roman Catholic Church had always shown itself hostile to true Christianity, and had so shown itself hostile to true Christianity, and had so shown itself in more ways than one, and that it made plausible excuses in warring against us, and claimed to be the only true church. Because it is enveloped in antiquity and tradition, does that make it the true church? Not of course not. He alluded to the necessity of being united in the great cause; for, although we come of different tribes, still we are united, and therefore are invincible. He then alluded to benevolence as being the most Godlike principle planted on the earth. Benevolence is the lamp by which the world is to be enlightened. If you light a candle, the people will see the light; so also will the people see a good action, and admire it.

Rev. Mr. Magoon then came forward and addressed the meeting, in an eloquent speech. He alluded to the secret manner in which the Roman

inghtened. If you light a canne, the people was estable the light; so also will the people see a good action, and admire it.

Rev. Mr. Magoon then came forward and addressed the meeting, in an eloquent speech. He alluded to the secret manner in which the Roman Catholies conducted their movements and conspiracies. But this society disguised neither its objects nor its agents. In the first place, its object was to bring into the way of Christianity all those Roman Catholies within their reach. Most of these whom it was designed to reach, were from the continent of Europe, beyond the ocean. He then alluded to the style of building the Roman churches in the olden times, not with laths and plaster, but of solid masonry, now venerable for their antiquity, and built by the people. Here had the Roman Catholie been necustomed, since his youth, to the injunctions and restrictions of the priests, so that it was no easy matter to convert them, and we must have the assistance of God in this great cause. Man may disturb, but God only can eradicate. We must use gentle means to convert those unealightened men. Kindness must be resorted to, in order to bring their children to the true faith. We may have difficulties to overcome; every one has difficulties, even the little chick has difficulty in getting out of his shell. (Laughter.) It was strictly prohibited to the agents of the society to enter into controversy with Romanists about their church. The Reverend gentleman concluded by moving the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That, although the social and political disquictude of the European nations must be regarded as uniavorable to the progress of true religion among them, yet it behoves every sincere believer in God's promises to labor without relaxation in his service; trusting that the present phase of human effairs in that part of the world can only be temperaty and preparatory even to the coming of that kingdom which alone possesses the elements of stability, and is certain of success.

R

adopted:—
Resolved, That among the tokens of divine approval bestowed upon Christian efforts in our day, the conversion of large numbers in the Roman Catholic districts of Iridan to the pure falls of the gosped deserves particular mention, and cails for thankful acknowledgment; and that such results should animate both British and American Christians to the discharge of a sacred duty shey owe a people too long abandoned to degrading ignorance and super-tition.

nd superstition.

Rev. Dr. PARKER, of Bleecker street Presbyte-Rev. Dr. Parker, of Bleecker street Presbyterian Church, also addressed the audience, on the vast tide of immigration passing into this country. He added that in a few years this country would be flooded with millions of Chinese; our streets would be filled with them, asking if we wanted cooks, &c. There is now in progress a railroad from San Francisco to the States, which road will conduct the millions into our country, and then we will have the great fight between paganism and Christianity. Brother Ramsay says there will be blood shed, but I say there will not. I am not the man to shrink from blood when it has to be shed; but I don't believe in shedding blood when it is not necessary. God will send the maltitude here, and we will have to receive them. The majority will be theirs; but I hope they will be converted, and their hearts softened by our institutions. Let us treat them with kindness, and do all in our power to bring them to Christianity. He concluded by moving the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

moving the following resolution, which was unans-mously adopted:—

Reselved. That in view of the opposition raised by the concurrence of ecclesiastical and civil despotism, our evangelical brethren in France. Italy, and Hungary, whether harrassed by unjust restrictions, or shut up in prisons, claim our affectionate sympathy, and should have our prayers, that if any of them should be destitute of man's aid, yet the sweet comfort of God's spirit may never depart from them.

The meeting then closed at one o'clock by singing

American Sunday School Union in Philadel-

phia-Twenty-eighth Anniversary. The twenty-eighth annual meeting was held yesterday, May 11, at the Musical Fund Hall, in Philadelphia. Annexed is an abstract of the annual report:-

RECHITS—\$193,846 22, of which \$45,836 54 were donations, and \$4,201 95 legacies; \$136,703 95 for sales and in payment of debts; from tenants renting rooms of the society, \$2,375; rent of depository \$3,000; lean received \$200; balance from last year,

rooms of the society, \$2,375; rent of depository \$3,000; loan received \$200; balance from last year, \$1.528 78.

EXPENDITURES.—For stereotype plates, \$3,233 16; copyrights and editing, \$2,781 69; engravings, \$3,-280 95; paper, \$40,733 03; printing, \$14,552 17; binding, \$50,046 16; Bibles and Testaments bought, and miscellaneous books purchased to fill orders, \$6,385 17; interest on loans, \$2,449 56; salaries of secretary, superintendent of book-store, book-keeper, salerman, clerks, and laborers, \$8,582 19; rent of depository and offices \$3,000; taxes \$624 80; salaries and expenses of one hundred and fifty-two missionaries and agents, and donations of books to poer schools, &c., \$52,907 33, (which includes an overdraft this year of \$1,468 05 more than the amount received for this purpose); miscellaneous items, \$5,219 81; balance cash on hand, \$40 17. The society is now indebted for paper, binding, &c., \$23,99 62, which, added to the amount of loans bearing interest, \$39,360 29, exhibits a total indebtedness of \$63,359 91. The amount of stock of paper and books is \$90,694 45.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARIES.—One hundred and forty of these laborers have been employed, for various periods of time, in twenty-six different States and territories. These Sunday school missionaries have established 1,685 new schools, and have visited and revived 1,785 other schools—altogether embracing 24,999 teachers, and 164,323 scholars. They have distributed, by sale and donation, \$37,224 worth of religious books for children and youth. The missionary labors of the society are entirely distinct from the publishing department. Indeed, the latter is quite subordinate to the former. As a missionary institution, the society has two chief objects—1st, To open new Sunday schools in neighborhoods and settlements where they would not otherwise be established; and, 2d, To supply them with means of carrying on the schools successfully, when thus begun. The board have just associated a missionary te establish Sunday schools in Validaria.